



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

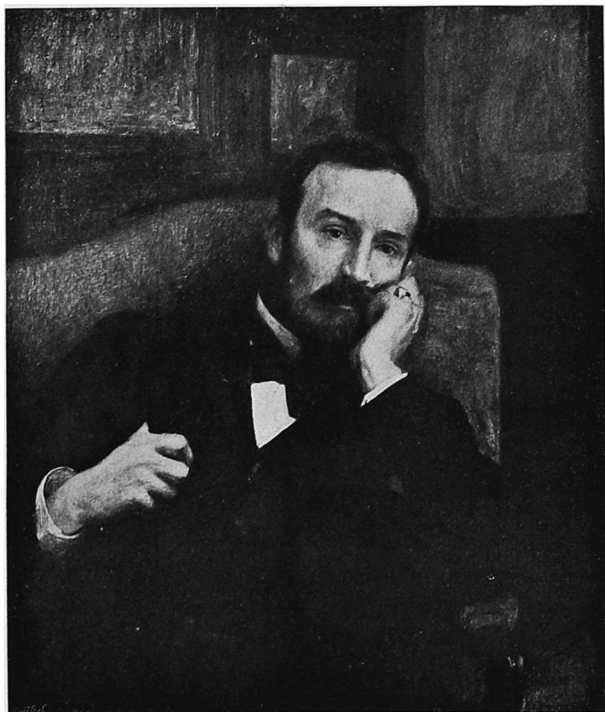
We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GLEANINGS FROM AMERICAN ART CENTERS

The print division of the Library of Congress at Washington has so enlarged its sphere of usefulness that it has quite outgrown its old quarters,

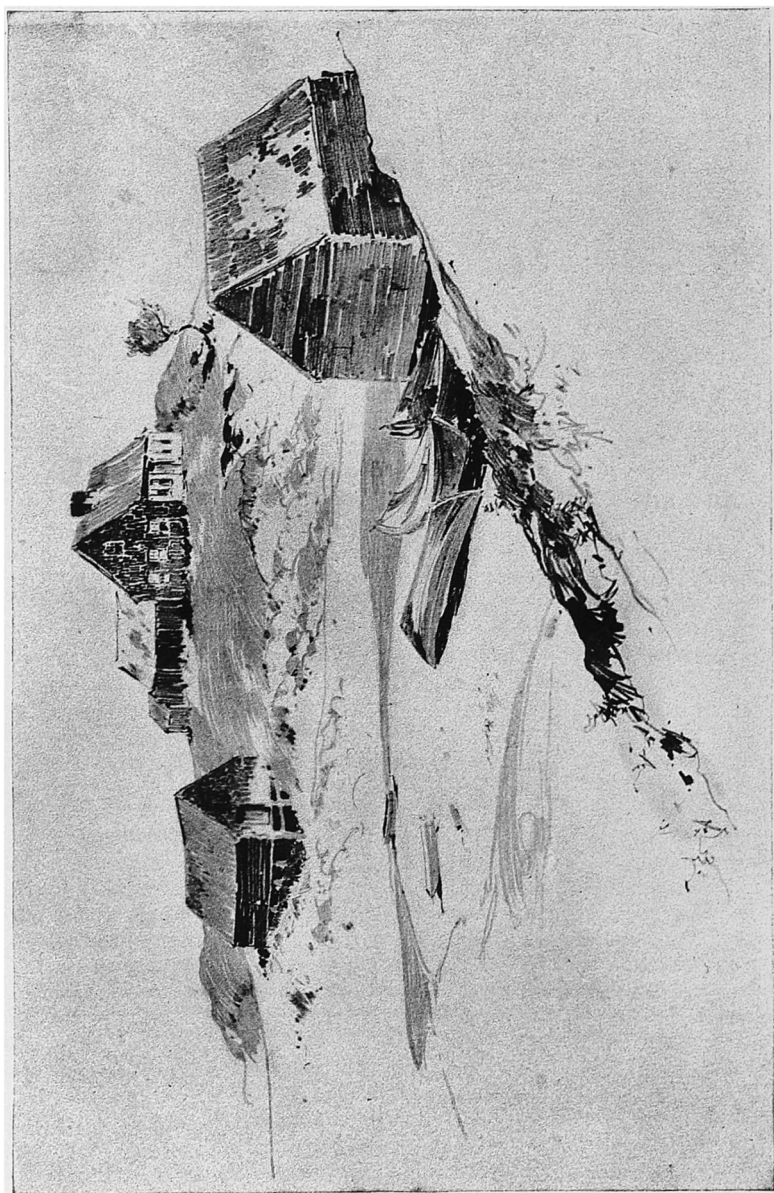


PORTRAIT OF LUCIEN SIMON

By Rene Menard

(Simon won first prize at current Pittsburg Exhibition)

and in the near future is to have more space allotted to it. The little reading-room, which now occupies the end of the south gallery, is to be moved into the southwest pavilion, and the division will be permitted to expand into the entire south gallery, along the walls of which are to be placed cases for the reception of prints. At almost no time during the year has the art reading-room been unoccupied, and the interest displayed in



PENCIL DRAWING

By Charles H. Woodbury

(Who received honorable mention at current Pittsburg Exhibition)



the exhibits of etchings and engravings, got together under the supervision of the print division, has been most gratifying to those in charge. A special exhibition of mezzotint portraits is projected for this winter.

✱ The Cleveland Museum of Art is at last to become a reality. It is not to be built next week, but a building committee has already been appointed. This committee will proceed to obtain the services of an architect, and by next spring, at the very latest, a hole for the foundation will be dug in the ground at Wade Park, on the site of the long-awaited two-million-dollar art gallery. All this was decided upon recently at a meeting of the Cleveland Museum of Art. At the close of the meeting Henry C. Ranney, president of the Museum, delegated Hermon A. Kelley to make public the plans of the trustees.

✱ A club was formed in the Whipple Art School, New York, which is to be called the Whipple Art Student's Club, for the purpose of promoting the interests of art and art study and aiding financially and otherwise a worthy member in need of assistance. At the first annual meeting Charles Ayer Whipple was elected president; Andrew A. Walsh, vice-president; Walter M. Williams, secretary, and Frank M. Stammers, treasurer; executive committee, William H. Townly, G. H. Glover, Jr., Walter S. De Lacy, Francis S. Echols, and H. Le Roy Still. The Club meets Saturday evenings at the school.

✱ In March, 1903, Congress appropriated the sum of \$3,500,000 for the erection of a New National Museum Building, it being a fact well known to Washingtonians that now, and for some time past, a considerable portion of the five million specimens, both great and small, owned by the National Museum have remained in storage for lack of exhibition space. As soon, therefore, as the appropriation had been granted, plans were prepared, and on June 15, 1904, ground was broken for the formation of the new building, which, when completed, will cover more ground space than any structure in Washington, with the exception of the Capitol, the plans calling for an edifice five hundred and thirty feet in length by three hundred feet in width. Part of the new structure will stand immediately over what was once a portion of the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which formerly ran directly through the heart of Washington, but now terminates at Georgetown, the section that formerly traversed the capital having been filled up after the Civil War.

✱ Four new scholarships are open to pupils of the Columbus Art School—the Union League, Cooper, and Chase scholarships in New York, and the Pratt scholarship in Brooklyn. Two of these are open for competition to pupils of advanced classes who have spent one year at the Columbus Art School, and the other two will be open for those who have completed the three-year course.

